Carlo De November

reach a responsible reading public

location-Knights of Pythias Block.

OFFICE-Second Floor Knights of Pythias ling, cor. Santa Fe Ave. and Ash St.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

AUCTION.

Call and see how you like our new VOL. XXIII.

If you want to make an Auction Sale, either in town or country orhave anything you want to sell on the corner in Salina, please call on me. Will attend to gettingup bills and furnish a clerk who will take salable paper if so desired Terms reasonable and as good ervice as can be had in Kansas.

C. POST, Auctioneer,

Office with Van Trine & Campbell, P. O. Block.



D. WHITEHEAD, The Leading Jeweler,

A large stock of Gold, Silver and Goldfilled watches. Time pieces of every known lescription and at all prices. Standard erling Silverware, and anything you may want Repairing promptly done at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

104 South Santa Fe Avenue.



S. SEAMAN, GRANITE AND MARBLE

Headstones, &c.

M. D. EDWARDS In charge of the manu-faacturing department. Only first class work and materials used. Office and shop,145 South Santa Fe ave.

KANSAS LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber, Building Material CULVERT SEWER PIPE,

POSTS--- Have a post preserver which you should investigate.

Soft Coal. Hard Coal Charcoal and the best Smithing Coal. Figure with us---We'll do you good

E. E. FORGEUS, Manager.

SHUTE & HASKELL,

Fresh and Salt Meats,

FISH, GAME AND POULTRY.

The highest market prices paid for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, Poultry, Game, Butter and Eggs. Ice delivered to any part of the ity free and rates reasonable.

107 North Santa Fe avenue.

Crippen, Lawrence & Co.,

ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK.

MONEY TO LOAN

On REAL ESTATE at Lowest Possible Rates.

NO: DELAY : IN : MAKING : LOANS

Call on us and save both time & money. Salina Mill and Elevator Company

Manufacture the Following Brands of Flour;

High Peacock Patent, Golden Belt, I. X. L. and Peerless Flour.

Graham, Corn Meal, Gerolium; all kinds of Chop Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Flour exchanged for Wheat. Wheat for flour received on deposit. Good Corn and Oats at low prices,

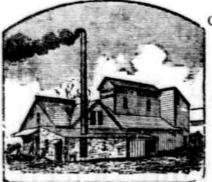
We always pay the highest price for wheat.

Novelty Mill & Elevator,

Ed. LOTZ, Proprietor.

We are doing all Kinds of Custom Grinding. Also keep

WHEAT. RYE. GRAHAM



CORN MEAL, CHOP FEED.

BRAN

SHORTS Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds or Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

Headquarters for ICE.

Yards and office E. Iron ave., near bridge.



THE C. B. KIRTLAND PUBLISHING CO., Cor. Santa Fe Ave & Ash St.

BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING.

Printing of all Kinds, Bindings in any Style, Blank Books Big & Little.

JOURNAL

NO. 11

is only \$1.50 per year. Will club with any periodical published.

CLEVELAND AGAIN.

Inauguration of the New Presiden

at Washington. Ceremonies Attending the Change of Administration-A Great Crowd in Attendance-Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural

Address-Immense Parade.

Cleveland Steps In.
WASHINGTON, March 6.—Grover Cleveand, of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, has been, despite a heavy anowstorm, successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. The last occasion was greater than the first. It was more imposing in the military and civic display. In 1885

there were at the outside not more

than 25,000 men in line in the inau-

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. gural parade. At least 40,000 men, de spite the disagreeable weather, marched along the great national avenue to or from the capitol. Also the governors of eleven great states-New York, New ersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east: of Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the middle states; of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south and of Wisconsin in the far west-participated in the national ceremonies and thereby emphasized the complete estoration of national unity.

There was a wild huzza from 1,000 throats as the carriage bearing the president and president-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal Me Mahon and staff. President-elect Cleve land and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread historic Pennsylvania avenue towards the capitol.

The vice president-elect and the senate committee on arrangements followed in carriages in the rear of the president. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson and it was repeated with vigor and prolonged with enthusiasm. The members of President Harrison's



abinet, Maj-Gen. Schofield command ing the army and the senior admiral of the navy followed in the order named up the rear. In this order the president, president-elect and vice president-elect were escorted to the capitol.

The passage of the president along the avenue was one continual ovation of the most enthusiastic kind. The steady tramp of superbly drilled battalions of regulars under the command of Gen. Brooks forming the escort, the suggestive rumble of the gun carriages, and the soldierly bearing of the young adets all helped to keep the enthusiasm alive. On the extreme left of the front rank of battery I marched a bronzed and rugged featured veteran who would have received a share of the plandits on his own account had his history been known. His name was John Martin and he was the only survivor of the Custer massacre. The fine appearance and splendid discipline of the district militia invited repeated

The east doors of the senate wing were opened at 10 o'clock to those who were entitled to admission and when the inaugural party arrived the president and the president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors in member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the presidentelect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered

the senate chamber. nother, Mrs. Perry, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the presidential gallery.

The wives and daughters and friends of the senators and representatives filled the other galleries.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the diplomat c corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some form of their respective nations, some to senators and daughters and friends the people. It degrades to the greater in numbers and more more impurposes of willy craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the petriotic sentiment of our contrigues and tempts them to a pittiful caica latting of their government's maintenance. It undermoses the members of the diplomat c corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some form of their respective nations, some stitutes in its place dependence upon govern. is steedily growing stronger.

of them in military costumes and most of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breasts. Their gold laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulettes and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the supreme court. It presence at the door was announced at 11:20. The senate stood up to receive it as it had the diplomatic corps and the chief justices in their black silk judicial robes and accompanied by the marshal and other officials entered and took

The members of the house then came in informally and unannounced. On entering the senate wing about noon Mr. Harrison walked unattended to the president's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him

In the meantime Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, where a buffet lunch was served and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects It was impossible to keep the crowds that overflowed the galleries and floor from the marble room and private lob-

representatives were aunounced. The speaker was escorted to a chair at the tives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them, that was entirely out of the question. At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The senators from forty-four states were all in their places.

When the senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the vice president-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice President Morton.

Immediately afterwards the president of the United States and his cabinet were announced and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Then the president-elect was announced and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with ap-

The formalities in the senate cham ber were the farewell address of Vice President Levi P. Morton and the swearing in of the new vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, and his salutatory in calling the special session of the sen ate of the Fifty-third congress to order. Then followed the president's inaugural address. Mr. Cleveland said:

My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to ded-icate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the ex-pression of confidence and personal attach-ment which has called me to this service. I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the piedge I now give before God and the

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their

plate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm

he growth and expansion or our transition of stand against sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch infirmity that threa ens our na-vigor. The strong man who, in confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of those laws

governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most ep-lightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toll should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precau-tion. In dealing withour present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not per-mit us to dear with impunity the inexerable laws of finance and trade. At the same time in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective reme-dial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise will be deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster. Closely related to the exaggerated confidence Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of antional safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injusty of maintaining protection for protection's sake entoins upon the mounts are related. sake enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome prog-eny of paternalism. This is the bare of repub-lican institutions and the constant peril of our

ment favoritism. It stiffes the spirit of true
Americanism and stupefies every enabling trait
of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned, and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support
of the people. The acceptance of this principle
leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies
which burden the labor and thrift of a portion
of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing
enterprises in which they have no concern. It
leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to recent

tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea re-sults in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our coun-

and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and fragality in their personal afairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy: and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

at activity. Legitimate strift ions that have the power to destroy; nor hould the people to be served lose the benefit some competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and experience.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our gos ernment rests positively demands that equality before the law which it guarante every citizes should be justly and in good faith conseded in all parts of the land. The enjoy-ment of this right follows the badge of citizen-ship wherever found, and, unimpared by race or color, appeals for recognition to American tion with the Indians located within

our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civ-litzation and education to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party piedged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and

thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and with out vindictiveness. Our mission is not punish ment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies ou free institutions. When we tear aside the de lusions and migconceptions which have blinded tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of conte ment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the gov-ernment furnishes the only justification for taxing the people we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the ex-tent to which judgment may be influenced by power; and waen we seek to reinstate the sel rediting an anject depe those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redemption of the piedges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to re those with whom I am to co-operate tha can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sin

cere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall dly be excused and if failure can be traced ple will hold us to a swift and exacting not only impressively defines the great respon-sibility I assume but suggests obedience to con-stitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduc, must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my aphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally pro-tecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and resilessness and by enforce ing its limitations and reservations in favor of

ness, I should be appared it is were my no to bear unsided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discourage-ment when I remember that I shall have the support and coursel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in fort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

istered by Chief Justice Fuller. The Parade and Ball.

THE STRIP.

The Cherokee Strip Bill Finally Passed.

Some of the Main Features of the Measur As It Passed Congress - The Outlet to Be Opened For Settle-

Strip Bill Passed WASHINGTON, March 5.—The conference committee having in charge the general Indian bill in which is found the Cherokee strip bill as bill in which is found the Cherokee strip bill as a rider, brought in a report late last night. The bill relates to the Cherokee strip, Pawnee and Tonkawa reservations. The sum of 88,593,736, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Cherokee nation of Indians in full for all the right, title, interest and claims.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 23 and 29 all in township numbered 29 North, of range numbered 2, east of the Indian meridian, the same being lands reserved by executive order dated

being lands reserved by executive order dated July 12, 1884, for use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian industrial school in the Indian territory, shall not be subject to public settlement, but shall, until the further action

should be measured by the rules of strict econsuments of the marble room and private lobbies and many ladies had gathered there in spite of orders of the guards. It was thus, through a crowd bordered by a number of ladies, that at three minutes before noon, by the clock in the senate chamber, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate came into the room of the vice president followed by Senator McPherson, of the committee of arrangements, and Vice President-elect Stevenson.

When the party was gotten together they met the party was gotten together into the corridor, entering the chamber into the corridor, entering the chamber promptly at noon by the senate clock, but as a matter of fact 12:45 standard time.

Meanwhile, at a quarter before 12 (senate clock) the speaker and house of representatives were announced. The speaker was assorted to a chair at the senate clock) the speaker and house of representatives were announced. The speaker was a severed to a chair at the senate clock but here are the speaker was a severed to a chair at the sp the Indian territory and for other purposes also subject to the second proviso of section if, the whole of section is, of the act of March 3, 1894, entitled "an act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian departnent and for fulfilling treaty stipulations wit 11 1802, and for other purposes," except as to so much of said acts and sections as may con Each settler on the lands to be opened to set

lement as aforesaid, shall, before receiving a atent for his homestead, pay to the United tates for the lands so to be taken by him, in idition to the fees provided by law, the sur f \$2.50 per acre for any land east of 97% ces west longitude, the sum of \$1.50 per acretween 97% and 98% degrees west longitude nd the sum of \$1 per acre for any land west of 84 degrees west longitude, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said and from the date of entry to the date of final syment therefor at the rate of 4 per centum

per annum.

No person shall be permitted to occupy or to enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by the proclamation of the president opening the same to settlement, and any person otherwise occupying or entering upon said lands shall forfeit all right to acquire any of said lands.

The secretary of the interior shall, under the The secretary of the interior shall, under the direction of the president, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the act, for the occupation and settlement of lands, to be incorporated in the proclamation of the president, which shall be issued at least twenty days before the time fixed for the opening of said lands.

The allotments provided for in the fifth section of said agreement shall be made without elay by the persons entitled thereto, and sha to settlement, and the allotments so made shall be published by the secretary of the interior for the protection of proposed settlers.

And a sum equal to \$1.40 per acre for the lands so allotted shall be deducted from the full amount of the deferred payments hereby full amount of the deferred payments hereby appropriated for provided, that D. W. Bushybead, having made valuable and permanent improvements prior to November I, 1891, on the lands ceded by the said agreement, he shall be authorized to select a quarter section of the land ceded thereby, whether reserved or otherwise, prior to the opening of said lands to settlement but he shall be required to pay for such rection at the same such section at the same rate per acre as the other settlers, into the treasury of the United States in such manner as the secretary of the

The sum of :33,633, or so much thereof as may ssary, is appropriated out of any money reasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available to pay the Tonkawa tribe of Indians in the territory of Oklahoma for all their right title, claim and interest of every kind and character, in and to four townships of land, containing 91,780 9-100

acres, more or less.

The lands acquired by the agreements specifled are declared to be a part of the public domain. Sections 15 and 35 in each township,
whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby
reserved from settlement for the use and benereserved from settlement for the use and benefit of public schools, as provided in section 10 relating to lands acquired from the Cherokee nation of Indians. And the lands so acquired by the agreements specified in the two preceding sections not so reserved shall be opened to settlement by prociamation of the president, at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations provided in section 13, relating to the opening of the lands acquired from the Cherokee nation of Indians. And each settler on the lands to be opened as aforesaid shall before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addicition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$2.50 per acre, and shall also pay interest upon the date of entry to the date of final payment at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

Before any of the lands are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to divide the same into counties which shall contain as near as possible and not less than 500 square miles in each county.

In establishing said county line the secretary s hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area

counties aiready located so as to make the area of said counties equal as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act:

Provided. That range I west and ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 easts in township 20, shall be attached to and become a part of Payne county.

At the first election of county officers the peo-ple of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: provided, further, that as soon as the county lines are designated by the secre-tary, he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county, to be treated for county purpose, to be entered under sections 2,387 and 2,386 of the revised statutes. And all reservations for county seats shall be specified in any order or proclamation which the receiv-

The Bill Passed. The house at first refused to accept agreed to. The senate was easy to handle. Thus the only obstacle now left to opening the lands is in the Cherokees themselves, but it is thought that they will not reject the proposi-

Near Clarksville, Tenn., Mrs. John The ceremoules closed with a grand W. Jones and her daughter were burned to death while burning brush. Richard Ennis, of St. Louis, wants be public printes.

CONGRESS.

Close of the Work of the Fifty-second Congress-What Was Accomplished. WASHINGTON, March 7. - The silver and tariff questions, the anti-options bill and the reduc-tion of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress,

Secondary only in importance to these mat-

which it was possible to effect were offset by forceased appropriations for pensions and rivers and harbors.

The condition of the public treasury, however, ment of the public service, for public buildings, for payment of claims and for other purposes. The silver question was kept steadily before the attention to the state of free coinage and of the forts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The coinage committee of the house in the first session reported a free silver bill, which, after an exciting debate, was saved from defeat by the easing vote bate, was saved from defeat by the easing vote of other railroad stock or property, or in any or other railroad stock or property, or in any way pecuniarily interested in any railway, shall be eligible to the office of countsisioner. house killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining bills were passed In the house apto vote, so as to give its friends the parliamenbe closing hours of congress. In the tariff the dominant party in the house

or the reason that, in view of the political cor dil through the senate, while special measures night stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continarge duties were to take effect on these items | the mines. n the near future Other separate bills were passed through the house only to be pigeon-holed in the senate, as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on coolen manufactures, free cotton bacring machinery, free binding twine free aliver lead ores where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of lead in any proportion.

the limitation to all) of the amount of perso The anti-options bill passed both houses, but was killed by the reform of the house to sus-pend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote ate, the opponents of the measure mancuvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules. The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti-options bill passed the senate but was never able to get a consideration in the

free tin plate, terne plate and taggers' tin and

priation of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its gates on Sur day, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature of minor impor-

The automatic coupler bill shorn of its drawtic tures, was enacted into law, as was also a tional quarantine bill increasing the powers f the marine hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from choices, and an immi-gration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely. The senate averted trouble over the Behring sea fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitra-tion. It also ratified extradition treaties with sia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawatian islands. The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating \$2.50,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$250,000 to be paid in cash 8,000,000 in five equal annual installments. The following are the more important bills tich have become laws: The car coupler bill, the Chinese exclusion bill, national quarantine bill, immigration bill; to grant an Amer egistry to two Inman line steamships: to pen-ion survivors of the Black Hawk and Seminote Indian wars: to increase the pensions of veterans of the Mexican war; the immediate pension bill; the eight hour bill for adjustment of accounts of men who have worked over time: to enable the president to enforce reciprocal cana arrangements with Canada: to pension arms turses; to increase the pay of crews at life saving stations; the omeibus light houses and fog signal bill; to amend the inter-state comwe act so as to meet the Gresbam Counsel man decisions and correct other defects in it to amend the law in reference to tills of ading so as to make more clear the responsi-tility: appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for the Sherman statue: to establish a military board to review court-martial findings: for the examination of officers of the marine corps and to regulate promotions therein; for the com-pletion of allotment of lands to the Cheyenne oes; to make the secretary of agriculture eligible to the presidential succession to authorize the establishment of a branch m tional bank on the world's fair grounds to create the California mining debris commission. the poor suiters' bill: to repeal the life saving projectile law so far as courses, gating lakes, bays or sounds exclusively, to en-able the Centennial board of finance to wind up tile law so far as concerns vessels naviits affairs to increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps: to perulit enlisted men to be ex-amined for promotion to second ifeutenancy; to ding officers in the army remit or mitigate the findings of summary courts martial: to extend for two years the time within which applications may be made to remove technical charges of describe against Mexican war veterans; terminating reductions the naval engineer corps; to establish a court of appeals in the District of Columbia to in corporate the American university at Washington to establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark., to provide for the collection and arrangement of the military records of the Revolution and war of 1915; to authorize the secretary of the treasury to obtain design for public Billdings from local architects who may also be employed to superinten their construction: to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining laws to admit duty free the wreckage of the Trenton and Vandalia, pre-senged by the king of Samon: for the perman-ent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies: to fauthorize the con-struction of a bridge across the Mississippi at New Orleans: to extend the seal protecting statutes to the North Pacific ocean, directing the secretary of war to investigate raft towing on the great lakes; to smend the gen-eral land grant forfeiture act of the inat con-gress so that persons entitled to purchase for-feited lands under that set may have four years from the date of its passage: to provine for the punishment of offenses on the high seas: mak-ing important amendments in the present laws, permitting suits to be brought in the district

KANSAS LEGISLATURE. d Report of the Week's Proceed

ings at Topeka. WHEN the senate met on March 1 many bills tion of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired by constitutional limit at noon mittee reported in favor of removing the capital to Kanapolis. The senate held an executive ters were measures relating to the world's ments, When the doors were opened Senator fair, equipment of railroads with automatic Danner introduced a joint resolution amending fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quaratine and immigration, Behring sea and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect was actually accomplished. So far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of congress was negatived by the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of congress was negatived by the action of the other branch. The result of the action of the other branch. The result of the action of the other branch action of the other branch action of the other branch. The result of the action of the other branch action of the other branch action of the other branch. The result of the action of the other branch action of the other branch action of the other branch. of the agitation of the necessity for a retreachment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable channel in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, for they amount to about as much as in the Fifty-first congress, laws on the statute books pre-venting some large reductions which otherwise vision of the general statutes of the state; a first congress, laws on the statute books pre-venting some large reductions which otherwise vision of the general statutes of the statutes would have been made, while the decreases law making needed amendments to the statutes

though it did not result in the Fifty second con- wages weekly: to provide for an appellate gress getting below the \$100,00,000 limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a consider districts, and submitting necessary constitutional amendments, then came up and was omany proposed new expenditures for improvewas political buncomb. It was adopted THE senate on the 24 was occupied most of the day in considering the maximum freight the attention of congress by the niternate efforts of the advocates of free colonge and of the 10. It provides that three commissioners shall be elected by the people at the general election of the speaker, but was afterward filibestered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The senate then passed a free comare till, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the bonse they were outnumbered by fourteen works and, of converse failed. The articular to the constitution to

votes and, of course, failed. The anti-silver constitution to the people. The final vote on this resolution was 28 to 5. The amendments a repeal of the present law, the senate refusmen met a similar fate in their efforts to secure

a repeal of the present law, the senate refusing by a decisive rate to consider it and the

afternoon session a number of appropriation A congressional apportionment bill was report edly could never be forced to a vote in ed from the committee dividing the state into cight districts. At 3 o'clock in the aftern In the tariff the dominant party in the house dopted a policy of attacking the McKinley bill ate and immediately taken up and passed as a detail largely for political reasons and partly amended by a vote of 102 to 7. The uniform text book bill was debated for two hours and plexion of the senate, it was practically out of finally passed. Mr. Dunsmore offered a con-the question to pass a general tariff revision current resolution for final adjournment Saturday at 4 o'clock, which was defeated by 58 to 55, the populists voting solidly for it. At the even ing session the appropriation bills for the deaf and domb asylum and blind institution passed. Also the bill to regulate the weighing of coal at

THE senate on the 3d passed the text book bill, which differs in some respects from the measure passed by the house. By it the superintendent of public instruction is a member of the school book commission, and the governor is empowered to appoint the other two members, to serve for terms of four years each. Most of the day was taken up with bills on third reading, mostly of a local character The weekly payment of wages bill was under discussion in the afternoon. The committee reported it back with railroad companies eliminated from its provisions, and a determined fight was made to have the railroad exclusion clause cut out. The bill was passed as report-ed, which excludes railroads from its provisions. .The feature of the session of the house was the debate on the Greenise railroad bill, which took up the greater part of the day. The de bate was long and heated, but the bill was final ly recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. Several appropriation bills were passed without objection, among them being

chool bills. A large number of local bills were

rushed through. In the senate on the 4th Senator King's substitute to Senator Baker's resolution appointing a committee to investigate the charges made against Gov. Lewelling, Fred J. Close and James F. Legate, by the Topeka Capital was adopted. The committee will consist of five members, two of them republicans. live stock commission bill passed and Mr. Danner introduced a bill makin: an appropria-tion to complete the capital, but the senate refused to suspend the rules and consider it. The bill providing for an appellate court was passed under a suspension of the rules. It provides for the division of the state into two districts, and each district into three divisions, each division to be provided with one judge, who is to be appointed by the governor until the next general election, when they will be chosen by general election, when they will be chosen by the people....The house rushed through the Greenlee railroad bill. It provides for the election of railroad commissioners on November next. The house spent nearly the entire after-noon in the discussion of the weekly payment of wages bill. The bill was passed as it came from the senate with one amendment, which excludes from its provisions corporation gaged in arriculture. The house held a sor-sion at night and in committee of the whole

recommended a number of appropriation bills libustering on the Greenlee rail road bill. The maximum rate bill passed by the senate heretofore was substituted for the bill as it came from the house and a recess taken. Much time was taken up in the afternoon on the same bill The house concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die Thursday was adopted. A resolution was adopted empowering the elections committee to investigate any matter they may desire during recess... The house used up the entire morning session debating the resolution for final adjournment Thursday, and the resolution was finally adopted. By agreement, appropriation bills were taken up in committee of the whole and considered during the afternion. The senate peni tentiary appropriation bill was non-concurred in and aside from this the session was fruitless. THE only business transacted in the senate on the morning of the 7th was the passage of the maximum freight rate bill. Among the amend ments adopted was one vacating the office of the present board of rall road session the bill passed creating the department secretary at a salary of \$2,500. The secretary is to be elected by the people at the time other state officials are chosen. The governor ap-points until the next general election... The entire morning session of the house was de-voted to the consideration of the mortgage redemption bill and its consideration also took up a great part of the afternoon. A bill appropriating 80,000 for a normal school at LaCrosse ed. The announcement by Speaker Bougpassed. The announcement of bill had been lass that the engressed ratiroad bill had been used a sensation, and a resolution was upted appointing a committee to investigate

Cabinet Co-firmed WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The senate held a brie! executive session yesterday. of his cabinet which were confirmed without objection. In open session Mr.
Sherman offered a joint resolution
which proposes that the terms of office
of the president and vice president of
the Fifty-fourth congress shall continue
until noon of April 30, 1897; that the senators whose terms would expire March 4, 1897, shall continue in office until noon of April 30, and that that time shall bereafter be substituted for March 4 as the commencement and termination of the official terms of the ing important ameadments in the present laws, permitting suits to be brought in the district courts and court of claims against the United States, free land patents within six years from the date on which right of action accrued for the trial in the court of claims of charges of fraud alleged scalest the 'Well and Le Abra Mexican' awards: establishing a standard Mike Daly, of Bangor, Me., ended in gauge for sheet and plate from and steel.